

THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE

VOLUME VI

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1907.

NO. 46

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Over \$90,000 Will be Required for the Year 1908.

County Auditor Singrey has given notice of the annual meeting of the county council which will convene at the court house in Plymouth, Tuesday morning, September 3, for the purpose of fixing the tax levy for the coming year.

According to the estimate of Auditor Singrey over \$90,000 will be required to run the county next year.

The largest item in the list of appropriations asked for is the pay of the tax ferrets, which is estimated at about \$12,000. It is said that when the taxes put on the duplicate by ferrets are distributed to the state and townships, the county will not have money enough left to pay the ferrets, consequently the county will lose money by the work of the ferrets. If the council should refuse to make an appropriation to pay the ferrets, their work would cease, consequently there will be a fight over this appropriation.

About \$10,000 is asked to buy voting machines; the expense of circuit court is estimated at \$6,075.

The salary and expenses of the county auditor's office is placed at \$3463.75, the clerk's office at \$2835, while the expenses of the treasurer, sheriff and recorder's offices are in the neighborhood of \$2,500 each.

The estimate for the county Superintendent of schools is \$1761, for the surveyor's office \$1371 and for the county assessor \$1000.

The pay of the township assessors, and the expenses allowed by the board of county commissioners for public buildings, institutions, elections, bridges, poor expenses and other items make up the total. In addition to this the council will be asked to appropriate \$2000 for work done by the tax ferrets and to make other appropriations of about \$1,000 for money now due various funds and institutions. It will be one of the most important meetings of the council ever held and the various items will not doubt be closely scanned and well considered before all the appropriations are made. Good judgment and economy will be expected, but the tax-payers are willing that appropriations for all necessary expenditures shall be made.

Pope Factories to Continue at Work.

The many plans of the Pope Manufacturing company, which was placed in the control of a receiver Wednesday, will continue in operation. This is the statement of Colonel Pope, who is at his summer home in Cohasset, Mass. In discussing the matter, he said that the officials of the Pope Manufacturing Company were sick and tired with the way the banks treated them in view of the fact that they had assets to the amount of many millions over and above liabilities.

He also said all the company owed was \$2,000,000 and that the banks would get what was due them when the company got ready to pay them.

"By going into the hands of a receiver," said Colonel Pope, "it will give us time to straighten out matters, also an opportunity to get rid of some property in the shape of mills in Milwaukee, Chicago and Cleveland we do not need and do not want."

"Then the receivership will not hurt our business. All we need now is just money enough to pay our help during the next two weeks, when the whole matter will probably be cleared up and I guess we will have no trouble in getting that amount."

"Our factories are still running and will continue to do so, and our work will be delivered on time despite the receivership."

Albert Rathbone, counsel for Albert L. Pope, vice-president of the Pope Manufacturing Company, who has been appointed a receiver in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut said the troubles of the companies were the outcome of the present rigid monetary conditions. The plants employ 7,000 men.

Receiver for the Pope Manufacturing Company.

Announcement was made Wednesday that A. L. Pope, an official of the Pope Manufacturing Company, had been appointed receiver for his concern. The appointment was made Tuesday by Judge Case, of the New Jersey court. The company has branch concerns in Toledo and Indianapolis, and manufactures bicycles and automobiles. The capital stock is \$22,500,000.

The receivership was due to the fact that the company could not get accommodations at its bank. This is the declaration of receiver Pope, who said: "The receivership is due to our inability to obtain accommodations from the bank. We are plenty of assets and are doing an excellent business. I have nothing more to say at present, as the receivership came so suddenly."

The stock is divided into \$10,000,000 common, \$2,300,000 first preferred, 6 per cent. cumulative, and \$8,200,000 second preferred, 5 per cent. cumulative. There is no bonded indebtedness.

It was known at Hartford, Conn., last Saturday that the local concern was discharging a number of its employees and rumors were then current that an assignment was pending. It is understood that the condition of one of the subsidiary concerns is partly responsible for the difficulty.

Chinese Empress to Retire.

The empress dowager Tsi An has announced her determination to abdicate the throne at her next Chinese new year, which will occur some time in January, 1908. She desires, it is said, to hand over the cares of state to the emperor. A secret decree has been issued, calling a meeting of the grand council to make arrangements for the change.

Tsi An was born in abject poverty somewhere in the west of China, about 1834, so that she is now 73 years old. As a child she was sold as a slave, her purchaser ultimately adopting and educating her. In 1850 when she was 16 years old, the emperor, Hsien Teng, issued a call for secondary wives and she was one of ten aspirants chosen. Endowed with brains and beauty, she quickly became the emperor's favorite and secured her position by giving birth to a son.

Tsi An quickly brought the entire court under her sway and ruled even the old emperor. In 1861 the emperor attempted to curb her growing power and a little later he "died" after a brief illness.

During the next fourteen years the dowager empress ruled as regent, and then her son, Emperor Tung Shih, having attained his majority and having shown signs of resenting the control of the dowager empress and of sympathy with foreign ideas and western civilization, he too, sickened, and in due course proclamations were issued by the dowager empress intimating that, like his predecessor on the throne, he had become "a guest on high." He left a widow, and there was every reason to believe that she would, ere many weeks were past, give birth to a child which, in the event of its being a boy, would become emperor, and she, as its mother, the regent. So she, too, with her unborn child, was "removed" in the usual fashion.

In January, 1875, the empress, ignoring the laws of succession, had her baby nephew, Kwang-su, snatched from his bed on a bitter winter night, carried to the palace, and proclaimed emperor.

After this several years elapsed before the sway of the dowager empress was again disputed, and it was not until the return of the Maquis Tseng from representing China in England, France and Russia that any serious opposition was offered to her predominant power. The maquis, who had come back imbued with European ideas set to work to initiate reforms, receiving the support of Prince Chun, the father of the present emperor Kwang-su. Tseng filled in the usual fashion of those who incurred the enmity of the dowager empress, and died prematurely, being followed some months later to the grave by his ally, Prince Chun.

In 1898 the old empress wrestled the reins of government from the weak hands of her nephew Kwang-su and installed herself once more as ruler. Since then Kwang-su has been a virtual prisoner of the empress and it is certain he would have shared the fate of his predecessors had not the cunning empress become aware of the danger of violently arousing the displeasure of those powers which have spheres of influence in China.

These are only a few of the victims of this terrible woman, who, in spite of her notorious participation in the appalling atrocities perpetrated on the foreigners throughout China in 1900, and of her responsibility for the attack on the legations of Peking, whose occupants were only saved from destruction at the hands of her followers with the utmost difficulty, and at the last moment, was nevertheless so clever in her dealings with the powers as to lead them to actually invite this maker of all the mischief to return in state to the capital under the most ample international guarantees for personal safety.

Woman Fined for Kissing Helpless Man.

Mayor Coleman of McKeesport, Pa., has the girls of that town thinking. Recently when a man was arrested for stealing a kiss from a girl, to whom he had not been introduced, the mayor fined the bold "thing" \$1 and costs.

This fixed the rate for stolen kisses for the men and the sex was pleased. No rebate was asked, but some discrimination was practiced.

Mrs. M. Kierney, 30, a dairy marion of Allegheny, Pa., was in McKeesport Wednesday and saw a man in a street car who looked "just too cute for anything." Mrs. Kierney got a strange hold on the defenseless man and carried through an Olga Netherlands osculatory act that caused a sensation in the street car.

Policeman Peter Forbes resented this unwarranted attack upon his kind and took the pretty visitor before Mayor Coleman. The mayor fined Mrs. Kierney \$5 and costs.

Moral: Don't take chances in McKeesport.

Asphalt Company's Big Fine.

Another chapter in the controversy between the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company and the Venezuelan government came to an end Wednesday when the Civil Court of First Instance of Caracas found the company guilty of having extended assistance to the Matos revolution and condemned it to pay a fine of \$5,000,000.

The sum is the estimated cost of putting down the revolution. Another large sum is to be assessed later.

Brings a Relic of Babylon.

The Rev. W. R. Miller, pastor of the Chicago church of Dunkards, arrived on the steamboat China at San Francisco, from an extensive tour of Europe and the Holy Land. He brings an interesting and unusual account of travels, and among his trophies a brick from the palace of Nebuchadnezzar in Babylon. This tablet, which is 2,500 years old, is thirteen inches square and three inches thick, weighing thirty pounds. On its under side is a thick layer of asphalt, which was at that time used as mortar in building, lime being unknown.

This brick has been stamped in the center with the inscription in cuneiform letters, "Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, Restorer of Ezida and Esagila, First Born Son of Nebopolassar." The center of every brick in the palace bears the stamp of Nebuchadnezzar in the wedge-shaped characters which are the oldest in history dating back to 3500 B. C. Many details of the construction of the palace, together with Babylonian history, have come to light with the excavation that is now being carried on in the ancient city by the German archaeological society under the supervision of Dr. Koldewey, who restored the ruins of Babel at the request of the German empire.

Two hundred men are uncovering the ruins of the palace which is 1600 feet long, 1000 feet wide, and the only building in Babylon built of kiln-burned brick. The rest of the construction consists of mud and sundried brick, which accounts for the city's disappearance, as the brick was crumbled back to dust. The palace has been buried under sand and gravel to the extent of seventy-five to ninety feet.

Mr. Miller says that the present condition of Babylon justifies every prophecy made concerning it thousands of years ago, when the wise men said that today the city would be barren and deserted. His prime object in going to the Holy Land was to reach the Seven Churches of Asia, referred to in the Book of Revelation. Pergamum, Philadelphia, Sardis, Ephesus and Laodice all of which were viewed by him.

Speaking of Palestine, Mr. Miller said: "It looks as though the Jews would finally come again into their own. In Jerusalem alone there are 40,000 Jews and in all Palestine 75,000, which is more than the number taken into captivity."

Bird on Long Trip.

"Winona" a prized homing pigeon belonging to Harry Lathrop, of East Warsaw, is again in his possession, following an absence extending over a period of twelve months. About a year ago Mr. Lathrop started the bird for Abilene, Texas with a view of having the Adams express agent at Abilene liberate it on its arrival. The bird never reached Abilene. At Rondolph, Texas, it was stolen from its cage by a person who apparently knew its value. The loss was soon afterwards reported to Mr. Lathrop, who at that time predicted that the bird would not appear in an appearance in less than a month. After six months had elapsed Mr. Lathrop decided to give up seeing the pigeon again, believing that it was being held in captivity. Considerable surprise was occasioned when Mrs. Lathrop on going to the rear of her home Wednesday spied the bird. It showed the effects of the trip of more than 800 miles.

Despite the forced absence of twelve months, the bird seemed to recognize Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop. The pigeon's trip is considered a phenomenal one in view of the fact that it was made after the bird had been away from Warsaw for a year—Warsaw Times.

Sentiment for Brown.

Sentiment is rapidly developing in the Tenth district favorable to the nomination of Hon. H. B. Brown, president of Valparaiso University, as the Democratic candidate for governor. There is the promise that the Democratic leaders in the district will give form to a movement which will bring Mr. Brown to the attention of the Democracy of the state as one of the most available men in Indiana to make the race in 1908. He has been made cognizant of the sentiment which is being developed favorable to his candidacy, but has not yet indicated what his position will be. This is not the first time this educator has been brought conspicuously into the limelight as a political possibility, but each time Mr. Brown has frowned upon the enthusiastic efforts of his friends. It will be argued in his support that he is a splendid campaigner; has an extensive acquaintance in the state, which would form the nucleus of a superb organization and has ample means financial to devote his time to the vigorous campaign which it is believed he would conduct if made the party standard-bearer.

Grain Spoils: No One to Cut It.

Farmers all over the Northwest are in despair over the inability to get laborers to harvest their grain. Wheat cutting has begun in many sections, and would be general were it not for the scarcity of labor. In many places it is said to be spoiling in the fields because no one can be hired to cut it. The railroads are doing all in their power to relieve the situation, and several gangs of railroad laborers have been loaned to the farmers temporarily.

Taft Gives Platform Issues.

Secretary Taft in a speech Monday night before the Buckeye Republican club virtually announced his platform as a presidential candidate. Mr. Taft made no formal announcement of his candidacy, but was introduced by Gov. Harris as the next president of the United States.

He vigorously upheld the policies of the Roosevelt administration, indicating, his Ohio partisans say, that if nominated and elected as the nation's executive he will stand pat on the so-called Roosevelt doctrine.

The secretary defended the rate legislation enacted by the last congress, and as was expected opposed government ownership of railways. He said the shameless violation of public right by transportation lines was responsible for the action by congress. He also upheld the federal campaign against obnoxious trusts which destroy their rivals in business, then raise the price of their commodities to the public. He cited the Standard Oil and sugar combines as examples of this class. In this connection he also assailed the evils of secret rebates.

The secretary said he had no patience with the agitation for repressive measures against capital as such, but asserted that only the corporations which violate the laws need the attention of the federal government. He declared in favor of a graduated inheritance tax as a check on the evil tendencies of great fortunes held in a few hands.

Secretary Taft upheld the principle of the protective tariff, but said where inequalities and irregularities were apparent they should be corrected to meet the welfare of the great body of consumers.

The secretary disputed the claim that Mr. Bryan first espoused the reforms carried out by the Roosevelt administration, and said the cardinal principles of the two men were vastly different.

Flowing Wells in Indiana.

Throughout Madison, Delaware, Henry, Hamilton, Tipton, Grant, Howard and Marshall counties in Indiana, there are hundreds of wells from which the water overflows at the surface. These wells are being systematically studied by the geologists who are investigating the wells and well waters of that part of Indiana for the United States Geological survey.

More than half the flowing wells have been drilled for oil or gas, and the water flows out between the drive pipe and the casings. Such wells are generally located along the creeks or other depressions in the surface of the plain, as sufficient head to raise the water above the surface is obtained only at low points. None of the wells on the perfectly flat upland plain yields flowing water, and for this reason the geologists have concluded that although the water is reached in the Niagara limestone, it finds its way to that formation from beds of unconsolidated material overlying it in areas near the wells, and is not carried underground from distant areas. The water passes readily between the intercommunicating fissures and other openings in the limestone which thus forms practically a single reservoir. The flows are therefore of local origin.

The use of the flowing wells is advised wherever they are accessible to houses, and the water may be pumped up hill by hydraulic rams or windmills. It is also advised that wells not in use should be capped in order to conserve the supply. The water from hundreds of these wells is allowed to run to waste, with the result that the depth of water in many wells has lowered ten to twenty feet in the last fifteen years.

Says Country is Still Safe.

Contrasting social and governmental conditions in England 300 years ago with those of America at present, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis at Winona Lake Wednesday, gave America far the better of the comparison. The subject upon which he addressed the Chautauqua was "Oliver Cromwell and the Problem of Democracy." In part he said:

"Don't think your country is going to the devil because of the life insurance scandals. For thirty-six days I have been traveling from coast to coast, and have seen but one drunken man." The graft and immorality of today, according to Dr. Hillis, is nothing as compared with the days of Cromwell.

On his trip Dr. Hillis found that there was but one case pending in the Supreme Court in Kansas, and in another western town he found the jail was rented for a corn crib.

Chicago Gets Conventual.

Assurances are said to have been received by local Democrats that Chicago will be chosen for the Democratic national convention of 1908. Details of the space afforded for seats in the Coliseum were laid before National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan Monday and a conference which was expected to put the finishing touches on the plans was held between Mr. Sullivan and Chairman Thomas Taggart, of the national committee Monday afternoon. Further than that Mr. Sullivan made a brief statement which his friends construe as meaning beyond a doubt that it has been decided informally by the national committee, with nearly all of whom Chairman Taggart is frequently in conference, to locate the big conference at Chicago.

State Prisons are Crowded.

The board of state charities which has been interested for some time in noting the rapidly increasing population of the state prison at Michigan City and the reformatory at Jeffersonville, has issued the following statement: "At this time the two institutions have a total of 2,211 inmates—1,022 in the state prison and 1,159 the reformatory. This is the highest population in their history. Their average attendance for the first six months of the fiscal year was 2,217, as against 1,993 for the same period in 1906 and 1,913 in 1905. In looking back over the records for the last five years it has been found that the daily average number of inmates was 207 per cent greater in the first six months of 1907 than in the corresponding period of 1902."

"The natural inference would be that crime is increasing, but, as a matter of fact, fewer men are committed to prison now than there were five years ago. In the twelve months ending with June 30, 1907, there were but 395, or thirty-seven less commitments."

"It is a remarkable fact that while there has been a continual and rapid increase in the population of the state the last five years have witnessed an actual decrease of 6 per cent in the number of commitments to the state's penal institutions for men."

"It is therefore to some other source that we must look for the increase in the number of inmates in the prisons and this is found in the workings of the indeterminate sentence and parole laws. Those who have been studying the results obtained under these laws have seen how the tend to increase the 1/10th of time men are kept in prison. Another fact which has been brought out by reports from the two institutions is that fewer men are being paroled. In 1902, 466 men were released on parole, while in 1907 there were but 307, or 159 less men so released."

These are interesting figures, but the point to be emphasized is that notwithstanding a greater number of prisoners at the present time, the number of men committed to prison is not only relatively but actually less now than five years ago."

Spiller-Myers Reunion.

The Thirtieth Annual Reunion of the Spiller-Myers family was held last Friday in Ridge Grove on the banks of Twin lakes.

The weather was ideal and a crowd of about two hundred people were assembled, all of whom, with but few exceptions were related. Scores of large, well-filled baskets were brought and at noon one of the finest dinners ever seen was placed on a table eighty-five feet in length, to which everyone was invited to help themselves and it is needless to say that this was done with credit. There were pies, cakes, chicken, cold meats—impossible to mention all the good things to be found on that table.

A splendid program was arranged for the afternoon consisting of songs, recitations, impromptu speeches, etc. The talks by various members brought to light much of the early history of both families.

Among those from a distance were: John Spiller and son-in-law, E. D. Allington and wife of Freeport, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Myers, Mr. and Mrs. T. Keim, Mr. and Mrs. Pontious, Miss Carl and Peter Holm of Elkhart, Ind.; Mr. Allen Sprague, Mrs. Mary Bachtel of Monroe Falls, O.; J. Sprague and wife of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Farris, T. Pressler, A. Pressler, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Dora M. Kleimer, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nichols, Mrs. J. Holm, Mrs. Catharine Spensler, George Weyrick and three sons, Frank, Morris and Irvin of South Bend, Rev. C. Ringenberg and family Niles Mich., Mrs. Harry Mead, Hudson, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Byers Etna Green, and Rev. C. A. Spiller and family, Land, Ind.

The officers for the ensuing year are: C. H. Grube, president; Floyd Holm vice-president, and Wm. Strunk, secretary-treasurer.

Leffert Family Reunion.

Sunday at Lake Maxinkuckee 150 Lefferts, their wives, their sons, wives, daughters and sweethearts assembled in the first annual reunion and report a rousing time. Lefferts from various townships and following the speech making at the opening of the business session the following officers were chosen to serve the ensuing year and until the second annual gathering is held at Twin Lakes in August, 1908: President, Harmon Leffert; vice-president, John Leffert; secretary, Leo Leffert; treasurer, Barney Leffert; executive committee, Gabe Leffert, Thomas Goss, Solomon Hanke, Henry Leffert, Charles Weidner. Mrs. Michels and Henry Leffert were the only two survivors left who came from over the pond. The big dinner was the main feature. In the afternoon boating was indulged in by the married folks, the younger generations made love and had their pictures taken.

To Open the Books.

Present officers and ex-officials of Kosciusko county, as well as the republican and Democratic county chairman have petitioned the county commissioners to name a committee to make a thorough and non-partisan auditing of the books and public records of the offices.

No More Historic Expositions.

With the mismanagement of the Jamestown exposition the style of "fair" with which we have been celebrating more or less important historical events should come to an end. The time has arrived when something different should be devised. The country is tired of having the government pay millions to enable private corporations to give "exhibitions," the chief features of which are exhibits of canned goods and near foods.

Happily, there should be no occasion for another "fair" until 1920 when Boston may feel itself called upon to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims an event of sufficient dignity to call for something new in the way of commemoration. Oxford, Romney, Bridgewater, and other English towns have been celebrating with elaborate ceremonies their ancient history. In no case did the government contribute to the expenses of the pageants which have been met with a terrible fire from the French, and at the same time the cruiser Gloria started her guns to work.

The Moors had carefully planned their attack. They first charged in regularly drawn fighting lines, but the French, holding the position of vantage, drove them back, unseating many saddles. The Moor quickly reformed their lines and came dashing back over their head. Again they met with a terrible fire from the French, and at the same time the cruiser Gloria started her guns to work.

Shells rained down on the tribesmen, blowing many of them to pieces. Still the Moors were full of fight, and urged on by the leaders and with an indifference for death that was heroic, reorganized their lines and came on again.

Again the terrible fire from the troops and warships drove them back and again they reformed. Their losses were heavy, but the number of dead could not be learned. Sibobeker, the Governor of Casablanca, is a prisoner on one of the French warships. He has been dismissed from office for having abetted the killing of Europeans.

Much apprehension is felt in regard to the safety of Europeans. The situation in Rabat and Mogador is still critical. Gen. Druge, in command of Casablanca, has asked for 13,000 more troops. His present force is inadequate for offensive work and he wishes to drive the tribesmen out of the country.

Confere on Alton Immunity.

Attorney General Bonaparte Monday made a searching investigation to determine if the Chicago and Alton railroad is entitled to immunity from prosecution for granting rebates to the Standard Oil company, which recently was fined \$29,240,000 by United States Judge Landis for accepting rebates from that road.

From 11 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon Mr. Bonaparte was in conference with District Attorney Sims of Chicago Charles B. Morrison, special attorney for the government in the Standard Oil cases; Special Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson, and counsel for the Rock Island railroad, which owns a majority of the stock of the Chicago and Alton.

At the conclusion of the conference the attorney general announces that he would make no statement until he had further communicated with Judge Landis, which he hoped to do without delay. The decision in the case, it is said, will depend largely upon Judge Landis' reply. If the fact is established that Special Counsel Morrison promised immunity, and the road carried out its agreement in good faith, it is said that the department of justice will order proceedings against the road abandoned.

A transcript of the testimony taken in the Standard Oil hearing before Judge Landis in the United States court was brought here by District Attorney Sims for Mr. Bonaparte's consideration. Mr. Sims left for New York immediately after Monday's conference, and counsel for the railroad company declined to make any statement regarding what took place at the conference.

"The attorney general has given out a statement," said Mr. Mather, "and it certainly would be improper for us to say anything at this time. Mr. Bonaparte will communicate with Judge Landis before announcing his decision."

Holtzman Gives Up Fight.

John W. Holtzman and his allies in Democratic state politics have decided not to make a fight for control of the Democratic state committee next year. This will be interesting news to the politicians and will be a source of disappointment to every person who loves an animated political scrap.

It became known Thursday that those who have indulged in visions of a battle royal between the Holtzman and Taggart forces with slippery elm clubs, meat cleavers and razor edged adjectives as weapons, have reckoned without their host. A truce has been declared and the state committee will be reorganized without any outcroppings of the old Holtzman-Taggart feud.

Another fact that has contributed to this resolution is the prospective voluntary retirement of William H. O'Brien from the Democratic state chairmanship—South Bend Times.

Marshall County Farmers' Institute and Picnic.

Marshall County Farmers' Summer Institute and Picnic will be held at Culver at Assembly park Saturday, August 31st commencing at 10 o'clock P. M. Prof. Latta of Purdue University and Mrs. Margaret Romine of Mooresville will be the state speakers. Come everybody and enjoy a day on the banks of Maxinkuckee Lake.

C. W. Newman, County Chairman.

Mad Attack Made on French Works.

Reports from Tangier Wednesday state that a desperate attack was made on Casablanca by Moors. The tribesmen were mounted and numbered between four and five thousand. Their bravery was superb, as was also that of the French troops, who drove them back after hard fighting. It was only the bravery of the troops that saved the town from invasion. The troops were aided by a heavy fire from the warships.

The tribesmen charged repeatedly, dashing up almost to the French forces. They were repulsed with heavy loss of life. The French losses were inconsiderable.

The Moors had carefully planned their attack. They first charged in regularly drawn fighting lines, but the French, holding the position of vantage, drove them back, unseating many saddles. The Moor quickly reformed their lines and came dashing back over their head. Again they met with a terrible fire from the French, and at the same time the cruiser Gloria started her guns to work.

Shells rained down on the tribesmen, blowing many of them to pieces. Still the Moors were full of fight, and urged on by the leaders and with an indifference for death that was heroic, reorganized their lines and came on again.

Again the terrible fire from the troops and warships drove them back and again they reformed. Their losses were heavy, but the number of dead could not be learned.

Sibobeker, the Governor of Casablanca, is a prisoner on one of the French warships. He has been dismissed from office for having abetted the killing of Europeans.

Much apprehension is felt in regard to the safety of Europeans. The situation in Rabat and Mogador is still critical. Gen. Druge, in command of Casablanca, has asked for 13,000 more troops. His present force is inadequate for offensive work and he wishes to drive the tribesmen out of the country.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pichon in an Interview.

"The Government will send no more troops into Morocco, France not intending to embark upon a work of conquest."

A Wonderful Record.

The man who is content with a cow producing one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred pounds of butter in a year, and who thinks that one cow is as good as another, should consider what individual cows have actually done in carefully conducted tests. Colantha 4th's Johanna, a Holstein-Friesian, owned by Mr. W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis., produced in sixty days from Dec. 27, 1906 to Feb. 24, 1907, 243 pounds, 2 ounces of butter. The test was conducted by officials of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Just think of it! This cow produced in sixty days seventy-five more pounds of butter than the average cow produces in a whole year. Figures will not lie either. You can't brand this a fake report of what the cow actually did as her performance is a part of the record of the Wisconsin institution. These men are not interested in giving out false reports. Of course this is a special dairy cow and she got the best of care possible, but her performance is but proof that the nearer the thoughtful dairyman breeds his cows to her form, and the nearer he cares for them as this cow was cared for, the greater success will he have.

This cow was not "played out" at the end of the sixty days either. Her yield of milk on the last day of the test was 10 1/2 pounds of milk containing 3.6 pounds of butterfat.

County's Funds are Short.

George Evans, county treasurer of St. Joseph county, is \$10,000 short in his account with the county, according to a statement just issued by County Auditor Sharp.

In his last report Mr. Evans showed that he had only \$15,000 in the county treasury with which to meet expenses. As soon as this report was issued the auditor immediately published a statement in which he declared that Evans should have in the treasury not less than \$25,000.

The discrepancy in the account will lead to an investigation of the treasurer's books. Friends of Mr. Evans declare that there has been an error in keeping the county's accounts and that an investigation will exonerate the treasurer.

Evans is the first Democratic treasurer ever elected by the county and the shortage in his account is expected to cause a warm political fight.

John Drew Dead at South Bend.

John Drew, a respected citizen of South Bend, died at his home, 208 South Franklin street Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after an illness of several months. He is survived by his father Jeremiah Drew and three sisters, Miss Ella Drew, Mrs. J. T. Hagerty and Miss Mary Drew, all of South Bend. The funeral was held from St. Patrick's church